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Trade Combinations in San Francisco

[illegible] in San Francisco [illegible] to the fact that the trade of [illegible] entirely under the [illegible] merchants and jobbers in San Francisco [illegible] a combination and [illegible] capital and enormous wealth perfectly indifferent to the moral honesty of the means they employ to carry out their designs. A little attention to the phenomena which our trade exhibits will be quite sufficient to establish a perfect certainty in the correctness of this statement. It is [illegible] that there should be so many and [illegible] and anomalous in the system of prices which [illegible] not under the management of [illegible] who [illegible] artificial regulations are continually [illegible] trade and varying the [illegible] as in San Francisco, and indeed [illegible] the Pacific coast (since all our trade [illegible] the same state until the one great [illegible] regulates prices accidently not [illegible] the regular laws of trade which prevail in other [illegible] communities. The understanding [illegible] supersede the want of uniformity in many [illegible] San Francisco show us conclusively [illegible] need be, that a large powerful and wealthy [illegible] not only exists there but that it is constantly at work. Evidences of its existence are perfectly clear. The market reports of San Francisco render its operations quite apparent. In the large [illegible] competition regulates trade in San Francisco the precisely opposite system prevails. A combination there controls everything, and we see the fruits of its workings in the high prices which are still maintained.

In the East the cessation of hostilities was succeeded by a speedy decline in the prices of almost all sorts of commodities. This reduction is still going on. In a short time all things are now tending, the last remnants of war prices in the East will have disappeared. Not so on the Pacific coast. While the war lasted the rise in the price of goods here kept pace with, or rather exceed the rate of increase of prices in the East, but now when the war is over the decline in the Atlantic States is not succeeded by a similar reduction of prices here. On the contrary, commodities of all kinds, except those we produce for our selves are steadily rising in price under the manipulations of the jobbers of San Francisco.

It was perfectly well known long ago, that the importers and dealers of San Francisco were exacting prices here to be kept up to as high a ratio in gold as the same goods were sold at in New York where a depreciated paper currency is the medium of exchange. Goods bought in the East for paper have, for the most part, been sold by the San Francisco importers for just as many dollars in gold—with freights and profits added—as they cost in the New York market. The result of these transactions has been to enrich those who were and are still engaged in them. The loss of course has fallen upon the consumer, who has been compelled to pay those extortionate prices. Herein is to be seen the great reason why everything on the Pacific coast outside of San Francisco, is languishing just as if a blight had fallen upon all the interests and enterprises of the country. Industry has been, as it still is too severely taxed by the extortion of the monopolists, to permit the people at large to prosper as they should do. This is no imaginary cause of complaint. The high prices which are inflicted upon us are directly traceable to the action of the combination in San Francisco. It is the business of the portions that associated to keep prices up, and they will do it so long as the people will submit to this grievous imposition.

Capital in order to be made of use to the country at large should be kept in competition with itself. When capitalists form combinations for the sake of unusual gains they cease to be a help to a country, and become, instead an oppressive burden upon it. The money of San Francisco is not employed in such a manner as to build up the interests of these States but because the avarice of its owners is not held in check by competition it is used to the detriment of all save themselves. We can escape from the control of this combination if we try. For a long time past, as we have frequently shown, it has been growing rich by the practice of injustice towards us. We must begin to import for ourselves, since those who now do it for us will persist in dealing so very unfairly with our people.

TAXING THE MINES.—No method of taxing the mines that has yet been suggested, seems to meet the general approval of the people who are engaged in working them. Many miners, very unwisely and illiberally as we think, are somewhat indignant at the proposition to assess any tax whatever either upon the mines or their products. Now these lands belong to the Government, the same as do other parts of our national domain and it is impossible to assign any valid reason why they may not rightfully be taxed just as other species of property are. If they are to be exempt from taxation, the exception must rest not upon the claim that the Government has no right to levy a tax of this kind but upon considerations which urge the impolicy of the measure.

But it is very certain that the mines will be taxed in some form or other. The least objectionable method seems to be to require as is now done a certain per centum of the gold and silver actually produced and assayed to be paid to the Government. True this tax though assessed at the assay office or the mint, falls ultimately upon the miner but the amount which has to be paid is certain and specific and the miner is not annoyed by an assessment made immediately upon himself. Governments of late have exercised much ingenuity and evinced much wisdom in providing such methods for the collection of revenue as will serve to keep out of the minds of their people the idea that they are paying taxes at all.

The law now in force which provides for the assessment of a tax in precious metals when assayed will probably be amended by the next Congress. The principle of the present law which taxes the products of the mines rather than the mines themselves, is the correct one and if another law be substituted for the one now in force the present principle of indirect taxation will probably be adhered to.

The plan of selling the mines which was proposed in the last Congress will hardly be revived again. It is probable that a law may be passed giving mining lands to companies, the same as railroad lands are given to settlers. This would lessen and obviate many titles and free the miners from much trouble and embarrassment. The whole question will certainly come before Congress at the next session. The mines are to be taxed. This is one way and the system which is least objectionable ought to be secured.

A VICTORIA REPORT.—The report of Professor Mc[illegible] who was sent to Washington to [illegible] who prepared the inflammable [illegible] and intended to destroy Northern cities. When the rebellion broke out and for nearly two years [illegible] Professor of Chemistry and [illegible] New York. About the beginning of the year [illegible] he suddenly removed to Richmond [illegible] one of the bitterest of all the rebels [illegible] States. His incarceration is a matter of great satisfaction to those of the North who know him.

[illegible] Superintendent of Montana has issued a [illegible] Indians to stay away from the mines and threatens to punish them if they do not comply with his order. He says that the Indians have been killing whites and stealing horses and that he will punish them severely if they do not stop. Now we don't think this is the way to treat the Indians. We think that the Indians have been driven to desperation by the whites and that they are not to blame for their hostility. If Colonel Sawyer and Governor Edgerton will go to the Indians and treat with them as men, they will find that they can be easily pacified. Let them be treated as human beings and they will act as such. Let them be driven to desperation by the whites and they will act like fiends. We believe that the Indians have been driven to desperation by the whites and that they are not to blame for their hostility. If Colonel Sawyer and Governor Edgerton will go to the Indians and treat with them as men, they will find that they can be easily pacified. Let them be treated as human beings and they will act as such. Let them be driven to desperation by the whites and they will act like fiends.

Boise and Owyhee

[illegible] August 16th, 1865.

[illegible] the latter half of [illegible] the most terrible [illegible] them in all previous [illegible] and [illegible] in the mountains and hills. Nearly every [illegible] and [illegible] has been [illegible] and [illegible] Many [illegible] their losses [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and

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CITY.

Money Market

San Francisco Legal Tender ... 69
New York Gold ... 1[illegible]

Meeting ... The regular weekly meeting ... held at the Chamber ... Mayor Pain ... presiding.

The following ... present: Messrs. Clark, Gilmore, Caulfield, Dunn, Breyfogle, Davidson and Starr.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The petitions [illegible] for use of streets ... days was granted.

A remonstrance ... against ... Market street be planking ... others, was ... from Front to Second.

The committee on ... reported that ... improvement of Front ... Harrison and Market ... tract, and that ... the sum of $1 000 ... the payment ... the same.

The report was ... to be drawn ... Front to Gibbs ...

Warrants were ordered to be drawn ... against the Dredging Machine for ... lowing items:

L V Starr $11 ... [illegible]
$10 80; H Bailey, $10 ... [illegible] $11 ...
26 G W Vaughn ... Co. $204 20

Also, against the ... for ... bodily injuring claims: Job McNamee ... Northrup & Co. $4 80; H ... [illegible] ... A G Walling $10.

A resolution relative to ... [illegible] ... ry on the east side of the ... [illegible] ... mill was taken from the table and ... [illegible]

Councilman Starr ... it was ... indefinitely ... postponed.

An ordinance ... repairing the City Marshal's ... give bonds in the sum of $5 000 ... faithful ... [illegible] ... discharge of duty and ... Tax Collector ... was read the first and second times.

An ordinance to prevent swine from running at large within the city limits was read the first and ... time.

An ordinance, providing ... Jones ... Jones within the ... said limits ... license of $6 per annum, ... proceeds was read the third time and passed.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the Clerk to have the Dog ordinance ... by the Mayor, and also the Town ... published ... three times in the Daily Oregonian.

The Auditor was authorized to ... notice of the ... amounts due for improving Front street between Pine and Morrison.

On motion the Council adjourned.

Death of ... E. Jones.—By Express from South ... we learn ... [illegible] ... the accidental ... death of H. Earl ... E. Jones, of Rocky Bar, Alturas county, Idaho, ... 19th inst., after a short illness of ... [illegible] ... Mr. Jones ... [illegible] ... was ... [illegible] ... he was ... [illegible] ... formerly called. First ... [illegible] ... Messrs. Jones ... [illegible] ... for Tracy & Co., ... [illegible] ... when with Low Day they ... [illegible] ... alternate ... [illegible] ... on foot, over the snow and ice to the Dalles ... and afterwards as the pioneer Express messenger. Many in ... [illegible] ... they will remember him as always faithful, reliable and honest, always good natured and full of a joke. West ... [illegible] ... Earl will respect ... [illegible] ... a great favorite. Horatio ... [illegible] ... this, with Col. ... [illegible] ... Haworth was the first settler ... [illegible] ... who ... called the flag ... [illegible] ... Reservation in which ... [illegible] ... Valley, [illegible] ... the return of that portion of the ... [illegible] ... to their ... [illegible] ... gard culture and ... [illegible] ... improvements made ... [illegible] ... while his ... [illegible] ... perseverance and in ... [illegible] ... will ... [illegible] ... a good ... [illegible] ... of his native ... [illegible] ... We ... [illegible] ... that ... [illegible] ... Friendly Indians ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... houses ... [illegible] ... of that ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... work ... [illegible] ... on the ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... of Rocky ... [illegible] ... houses closed, in ... [illegible] ... that respect ... [illegible] ... to the last ... [illegible] ... expenses ... [illegible] ... for ... [illegible] ... remains. This ... [illegible] ... is the ... [illegible] ... in the East, ... [illegible] ... may ... [illegible] ... some ... [illegible] ... small ... [illegible] ... effort ... [illegible] ... to ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... superior to ... [illegible] ... any ... [illegible] ... boat that ... [illegible] ... has ... [illegible] ... ever ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... destination ... [illegible] ... in which ... [illegible] ... Brother ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... five ... [illegible] ... will be ... [illegible] ... established ... [illegible] ... in this country.

... GRANDE RONDE VALLEY.—A former ... of this city writing from La Grande under date ... August 30th, says the crop of wheat and oats in the Grand Ronde Valley this year is abundant and the quality of the grain is equal to the best in the world. Barley ... there is decidedly good, and he says 100 bushels ... to the ... produced from an acre on certain portions of the ... valley. The frame for the steam flouring mill of Messrs. ... & Wilkinson was raised in the 19th and it was ... hoped the mill would be completed in time sufficient ... grind several thousand bushels of grain this present season. The farmers were busy in harvesting their crops. ... correspondent pictures a lovely scene from the ... [illegible] ..., imagining himself upon the evergreen and ... mountains, war king the process of the ... [illegible] ... the well filled and ripening grain fields. ... this city were at La Grande superintending the ... [illegible] ... mission of the mill. Prospects ... are ... [illegible] ... the people there for the coming fall and winter. A new silver lead had recently been discovered on Grand Ronde river ... [illegible] ... far from this valley.

A Gem Company.—Quartz mills and quartz mines are ... [illegible] ... established in the country just now that it is not a matter of great surprise that we occasionally ... [illegible] ... one of them. In fact we cannot now count the ... [illegible] ... X in the mines. At Tracy & Co.'s assay office ... [illegible] ... we found a bricks of $1,800 value recently made ... [illegible] ... the mill of the Elkhorn Company ... [illegible] ... Baker ... [illegible] ... in the vicinity of Pioneer City. W ... [illegible] ... on the Elkhorn and were informed that ... [illegible] ... very good body. The rock averages $50 to the ... and a ten stamp mill has been at work up ... [illegible] ... some time. The operations of the company ... [illegible] ... conducted very quietly and they are realizing ... [illegible] ... from the investment. W. W. D. Chapman, ... [illegible] ... of this city, is Secretary of the company. ... [illegible] ... the rock from this ledge one would not consider ... [illegible] ... of any great value, but closer inspection reveals the ... [illegible] ... on all sides of a specimen. The ledge was ... [illegible] ... of five feet thickness and every ton will ever ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... —Mr. Monasters returned to this ... [illegible] ... Chile yesterday from the mouth of ... [illegible] ... where the Dredger is at work. The ... [illegible] ... at that point have all been removed. The ... [illegible] ... and most in the way of vessels measured at ... [illegible] ... a half feet, with an immense root and ... [illegible] ... Canal fifty feet long, of straight white ... [illegible] ... ship channel, in thirty-two feet of ... [illegible] ... have been sent for to give the bearings of ... [illegible] ... In order that the scrap may be put to work ... [illegible] ... that in a few days at most the channel ... [illegible] ... enough to admit of the uninterrupted ... [illegible] ... they should venture. The shortest place ... [illegible] ... is about eleven feet at this time and as we ... [illegible] ... d by masters of vessels the distance re ... [illegible] ... does not exceed half a ship's length ...

... [illegible] ... Matters in Owyhee.—A letter from John ... Ruby City, Aug 17th speaks thus of affairs ... [illegible] ... about the "Crook & Jennings." We are ... [illegible] ... Crook & Jennings by shaft and tunnel. The ... [illegible] ... at the south line of the Discovery and ... [illegible] ... norm along the lode 400 feet south to where ... [illegible] ... the shaft at a depth of 210 feet. It is ... [illegible] ... as the work until the shaft and turn ... [illegible] ... Our shaft is now down 14 feet. The Discovery ... [illegible] ... every day set down. About ... [illegible] ... are taken out—fifteen men working with ... [illegible] ... 600 portion. The returns direct ... [illegible] ... the Baker mill gives a product of $9,000. This ... [illegible] ... is certainly the most promising lode ... [illegible] ... and I believe in the United States. Our ... [illegible] ... but on the ledge lying on the side of ... [illegible] ... the south end of the claim being ... [illegible] ... higher than the north end ...

... [illegible] ... Female Patron.—The People's Tribune ... [illegible] ... say lunched at Canemah a new ... [illegible] ... Cutter of the Upper Willamette. The ... [illegible] ... the Steamer Pilot Butte. She is to be ... [illegible] ... the place of the popular old steamer ... [illegible] ... and have the same engines, 16½ inch cylinders, ... [illegible] ... strokes. The new steamer is 120 feet long ... [illegible] ... Jack Hold. She was built under the ... [illegible] ... Dochran, by John Thomas ... [illegible] ... will be superior to any boat that has ever ... [illegible] ... Le, above the Falls. Her ... [illegible] ... will be greater than that of any boat ... [illegible] ... upper river and yet she will draw but little ... [illegible] ... of water.

... [illegible] ... Answer.—The Directors of the Portland ... [illegible] ... and Female Seminary have completed ar ... [illegible] ... for the re-opening of the Institution on the ... [illegible] ... week of September under the supervision of Prof. ... [illegible] ... Chipp, as Principal. The department under the will be ... [illegible] ... on Monday next. Miss Gibbs, Mrs. Smyth ... [illegible] ... present teacher, and it is a matter of congratulation ... [illegible] ... to the Trustees and the public that they have secured ... [illegible] ... as a Principal. We hope to see the school ... [illegible] ... a liberal patronage in the future as in the ...

Prices and Vegetables.—This city is just now abundantly supplied with fresh melons, and they are offered at very reasonable prices. Watermelons can be had ... [illegible] ... apiece, and muskmelons are about as low. Peaches are ... [illegible] ... a dollar per box, and pears are ... [illegible] ... a first rate article can be had ... [illegible] ... cents per bushel. Apples ... [illegible] ... all kinds are ... [illegible] ... and prices are ... [illegible]

New Auction Room.—O. Kilgore & Co. have ... [illegible] ... an Auction and Commission House ... [illegible] ... on the corner ... [illegible] ... door south of Knapp, Burrell & Co.'s. ... [illegible] ... will find a full ... [illegible] ... of furniture of ... [illegible] ... all will be sold ... [illegible] ... The public are ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... for ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... in their line.

... [illegible] ... —Cohn & Rishel have removed their stock of ... [illegible] ... and shoes to the store No. 111 Front street, which ... [illegible] ... was expressly fitted up for that purpose and have made ... [illegible] ... additions in the line of clothing and gentlemen's ... [illegible] ... See advertisement.

I. O. of G. T.—There will be a regular meeting of ... [illegible] ... Lodge, No. 1, at the Hall this evening, at ... [illegible] ... o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

By order of W. C. T.

Gov. Murphy of Arkansas reports a sad state of affairs in that State. He charges the ... [illegible] ... with permitting their troops to disband themselves before their surrender so that they have scattered themselves in every direction ... [illegible] ... taking arms and ammunition, plundering and robbing without discrimination. There is much ... [illegible] ... Indian in the State.

Pushing Westward.—The great railroad highway is now to be completed westward as far as Lawrence, Kansas.

Letter from Canyon City

CANYON CITY, Aug. 22, 1865.

Editor Oregonian:

Were it not for the fact that I have long been ... [illegible] ... and that I am known ... [illegible] ... personally to ... [illegible] ... readers, I would hesitate ... [illegible] ... before ... [illegible] ... would ... [illegible] ... write matter from ... [illegible] ... though I had ... [illegible] ... something important ... [illegible] ... communicate for the ... [illegible] ... columns of your ... [illegible] ... newspaper, which ... [illegible] ... I ... [illegible] ... have ... [illegible] ... ever ... [illegible] ... read ... [illegible] ... with ... [illegible] ... interest. ... [illegible] ... Nothing ... [illegible] ... that ... [illegible] ... has ... [illegible] ... occurred ... [illegible] ... in ... [illegible] ... this ... [illegible] ... section ... [illegible] ... of ... [illegible] ... country ... [illegible] ... for ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... last ... [illegible] ... few ... [illegible] ... years ... [illegible] ... has ... [illegible] ... created ... [illegible] ... so ... [illegible] ... much ... [illegible] ... excitement ... [illegible] ... as ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... discovery ... [illegible] ... of ... [illegible] ... rich ... [illegible] ... quartz ... [illegible] ... ledges ... [illegible] ... in ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... vicinity ... [illegible] ... of ... [illegible] ... Canyon ... [illegible] ... City.

QUARTZ

The quartz excitement has run quite high in these parts as it did some time ago, owing in part to the natural tendency of human nature, but the excitement reached on the first finish of the rock, a fact that they can positively demonstrate beyond a doubt. But principally the interest manifested by the people arose from the fact that the rock was from the Middle Fork, which at first glance ... [illegible] ... everything ... [illegible] ... to ... [illegible] ... indicate ... [illegible] ... to ... [illegible] ... speculation ... [illegible] ... to ... [illegible] ... but ... [illegible] ... I will not have to ... [illegible] ... suffer that the quartz ... [illegible] ... has been ... [illegible] ... abandoned. ... [illegible] ... some ... [illegible] ... enterprising gentlemen engaged in the business ... [illegible] ... of ... [illegible] ... prospecting those mountains for quartz ... [illegible] ... will ... [illegible] ... have shown themselves to be proof against ... [illegible] ... labor ... [illegible] ... to ... [illegible] ... time. Dr. Merriman, Mr. Tol ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... some ... [illegible] ... others ... [illegible] ... have ... [illegible] ... through the entire season ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... up ... [illegible] ... to the ... [illegible] ... present ... [illegible] ... of the quartz interest of this county, and I am satisfied the sequel will demonstrate that they have not labored in vain. Some of the ledges which their industry has brought to light I have mentioned in my former letters. Some I have not mentioned. The Rackleff ledge is particularly one of the richest in this region. Its recent discovery and its situation on the divide country between Lake creek and Granger, and about fifteen miles north west of the Olive creek mines. It is a seven ledge in width at the top of the ground is traced and it has been drifted on a distance of three miles. I have seen specimens of rock from this ledge, and can ... [illegible] ... them as fine appearing as any I have seen from Idaho or Nevada. There has been no assay of this rock, but it is the intention of the owners of the ledge, to have it thoroughly tested at an early day.

The Blue Mountain ledge is another new discovery. It lies twelve miles west of Olive creek. It is a silver ledge eighteen inches in width at the top, and has already been traced one mile and a half. An assay of this ledge made at the Dalles produced $1 400 to the ton of rock. Whether the ore assayed was an average specimen of the ledge, I am not prepared to state, but if the average is but one tenth as rich, the ledge is certainly valuable.

The Van Larman ledge is also a silver ledge. It is situate on the north fork of John Day river, about twelve miles north of the village of Independence. An assay of the rock from the ledge shows about $600 to the ton. The Van Larman is four feet wide at the top, and has been traced about half a mile.

The Phil Sheridan is a well defined ledge, said to be rich in gold and silver. It is on Granite creek, at the head of Day's Flat above Independence. Many consider it one of the best ledges in the county.

The Granite is also a well defined ledge, discovered by Mr Gallagher, about eight miles above Independence on Granite creek. The top rock of this ledge assays $205 39 in silver, and a small amount of gold. This assay is from Tracy & King of your own city.

Four hundred yards from the Granite is the Olive, discovered by Messrs Gallagher and Barnes. An assay of the rock from this ledge, made by Tracy & King, as I am informed by Mr Gallagher himself, shows $437 60 in silver, and $60 in gold to the ton. If you or your readers who are acquainted with quartz, could only see some of the rock from these ledges, you would at once be convinced that this part of the State contains untold wealth which only waits for energy and capital to bring it into actual circulation. I feel that I am speaking that which good reason sustains, when I say that Grant county alone has as much good quartz in it as the Boise Basin. I wish we had more population here, we would then prove to you that we have been guilty of no exaggeration in what we have lately claimed for our part of the State of Oregon. There is no reasonable doubt that in five years from to day these mountains will be peopled as densely as any other portion of the State, and when that time comes Eastern Oregon will pour such wealth into the laps of her people as shall surprise the world, but these things must necessarily require time. Placer mines may be opened in a few weeks and without capital, to open quartz mining requires time and money.

CINNABAR

Another important discovery has been made by Dr. Morrison, to-wit a *cinnabar* vein. The is about six miles from Olive Creek, in a southeasterly direction. The Doctor has traced this vein two miles, and is of the opinion that it is quite extensive. He is an old miner as well as chemist, and, probably, as well versed in such matters as any other mineralogist in the country—He says, from the indications furnished by the rock at the top of the vein, he is confident that it is rich. If this should prove to be a paying vein, it will save a large amount of money to the State, as the miners are compelled to use a great deal of quicksilver.

INDIANS

We are having a season of comparative quietness just now, so far as the Indians are concerned. Nearly a month has elapsed since the last depredations were committed in this valley. What with Captain Small on the one side of us, and Captain Williams on the other, we feel a little more secure than heretofore, but it is certain that the present forces in this country are wholly inadequate to furnish that protection which the infant settlements throughout this part of the State demand. Although we are temporarily enjoying rest from the outrages of the savage our repose is not altogether without disturbance for one the quiet is infested by a band of

HORSE THIEVES

and bogus gold dust operators, who are scarcely less annoying than the Indians. A few weeks ago a man called John Scott and another known as John Hill came into these parts exciting a large quantity of gold dust. After spending a few days here they purchased some of the best horses in the neighborhood, and left. As soon as they were well out of reach the person who had sold them the horses bethought himself that there might be something wrong about the matter, so he put his gold dust to the test whereupon it all turned out to be *galvanized lead*. The job had been so perfectly done that no eye could have detected the swindle and even acids were sometime in disclosing it. The Sheriff of this county sent after the villain and they were overtaken at Butter Creek in Umatilla county. Pursuit was made, as I the chase lasted a while day during which the thieves had to leave one of their horses and their blankets but they finally made good their escape.

On last Thursday night six mules were stolen from a teamster, within a mile and a half of Canyon City. They were traced over the mountains southward but were not overtaken. The thieves were doubtless white men, as the tracks accompanying were those of persons wearing *boots*. I do not know whether there will be any further efforts to apprehend the fellows or not.

SUNDAY LAW

Is running since the passage of this highly moral measure, *Le Soleil Qui Brille* was on a hunt for her own ... [illegible] ... and gave her battle. At the close ... [illegible] ... street ... was certainly wrested—many supposed her dead. But last week she revived and made another dash upon the city. Her former ... [illegible] ... thanks, however, this time, and she retreated during ... [illegible] ... with a light. Some think the war is closed. But I am not so sanguine. I would ... [illegible] ... to see the ... [illegible] ... of the Oregon legislature will see the ... [illegible] ... of attempting to legislate up on such ... [illegible] ... for ... [illegible] ... district. Such laws may do well enough in old and well regulated society but ... [illegible] ... are not only most perni ... [illegible] ... us, morally and financially ... [illegible] ... in mining camps. Thus only create discord and strife with ... [illegible] ... accomplishing any of the ends for which they are designed.

THE NEW HEAD

Last week our citizens were thrown into a feverish excitement by the intelligence that the people of the Dalles had determined to cut a road from their city direct to the Middle Fork mines, and thus leave Canyon City quite out of the line of travel. Immediately a meeting was called, and the principle men of this place were ready to enter into an ... [illegible] ... to trade another dollar with Dalles merchants in case such a road was opened by them. Meanwhile divers and sundry persons, ... [illegible] ... part of them ... [illegible] ... in the Dalles, arrived in town. They had just passed over the route by which the Dalles and Middle Fork ... [illegible] ... and reported the same utterly impracticable. This was the first ... [illegible] ... in question per ... [illegible] ... all thought ... [illegible] ... following ... [illegible] ... Dalles ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... quickly ... [illegible] ... again ... [illegible] ... with ... [illegible] ... to ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Canyon City ... [illegible] ... to ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Dalles

Reciprocity and the Detroit Convention

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune]

Washington, July 1st—Notwithstanding the manifest uncertainty of the principal journals to be both for and against annexation of Canada, there is a unanimity of sentiment in this city on the subject which would be remarkable in any community not habituated to such phenomena. Latterly this sentiment has grown larger and more decided, and there is now to be seen a pile of clippings from the east and west bearing on this matter, which they mother expects to use.

There always has been a great deal of hypocrisy in politics, but the loyalty of Democrats particularly, here protests more than that of the people of the great State, and our politicians have found it expedient to talk unanimously about British connection. Off the stump and out of the Legislature is a few of these gentlemen have two years past made merry over the fidelity which they have turned to their own account. And that is the same with many of the newspapers. When they allude to annexation in their columns it is in the rawhead and bloody bones style, as something too scandalous to be mentioned in polite society, and too dreadful to be handled with the freedom and court sy usually accorded to important questions. Out of their own mouths many of these public instructors do not hesitate to confound the untenableness of the position which colonial thinkers for the time content themselves to occupy.

Of an argument against annexation there is literally none. Not the most blatant loyalist has ever seriously attempted to convince his readers that secession to Great Britain and union with the State would be detrimental to their interests. No one has even now the effort to show that the change would be other than beneficial as well to owners of property as to the promising interests of the Province. True the inquiry has been gravely propounded: 'Would annexation prevent short crops?' or 'Would annexation prevent short crops or protect the farmer against the weevil?' forgetting that British connection, howsoever sacred has not saved the Province from either of these evils. Aside from some wise query of this kind, I cannot recall a point bearing the semblance of an argument. And yet much has been written, and is being written, against annexation, but all of it amounts to nothing more than an appeal to national pride and prejudice. 'Canada is Britons.' Never! Become Americans? Perish rather!' By way of emphasizing the horrors of the change, we are reminded that with annexation will come a new series of school histories, depicting George the Third of his sanctity and George the Fourth of his virtue, speaking respectfully of George Washington, and generally in educating the idea that there are other civilized countries than England, and that the republic of America is one of them! Believe me, I am serious. If you doubt my statement, turn to a file of the Toronto *Globe*, the foremost newspaper of British America, and you will discover that I correctly epitomize one of its recent editorials.

Something more substantial than this sorry stuff will be needed to keep things as they are. By its sole are often printed expressions of opinion from the English press of quite a different stamp from along with items flattering to the mission of the four delegates who have recently represented Canada in Downing street, we have testimony that proves how heartily the mass body of the English Liberals favor separation. The London *Economist*, the mouth piece of a large and thoughtful class, declares that "the sooner we part in peace and friendship with our North American colonies, the better for us and for them." The *Economist*, an organ of the great free trade party of England, urges "the abandonment of the British American colonies, and their annexation to the United States." A remark of the *Economist* constitutes an answer to nine-tenths of the sentimentality in which our provincial writers indulge. "The population of the colonies," says the *Londoner*, "have not in general any great prejudice against the republican institutions. The truth is, the colonists have generally democratic ideas, it may be with out fully realizing it, and they would easily reconcile themselves to the changes which would be necessary to their incorporation into the American Union." These words hit the nail on the head. Canada is already essentially democratic in everything, save in its crown-appointed Governor; so democratic that its incorporation into the American Union to-morrow would not materially disturb the operation of any part of the public machinery of the Province. Socially, too, there are no insuperable obstacles. Of British snobbishness there is more than sufficient, and it is snobbishness in its most concentrated and contemptible form. But the bulk of the people are as democratic in their habits and tastes as those on the other side of the line, and the intercourse of the two people has become so multiform and constant that neither would experience a new sensation were they henceforth made one. The consciousness of the fact that, as a community, we are dependent on the United States for our prosperity, gives birth in a degree of civility and favor which they who prate about national sentiment would fain disregard. If sentiment have anything to do with the matter, I believe that it will be found to preponderate on the side of those who insist that the union of interests which exists between the two countries should, with the least possible delay, be made also a union of nationality and government.

The frequency with which English statesmen of the Liberal party express opinions favorable to separation is another circumstance which operates powerfully here, for their sayings pass from journal to journal, stamped with the authority which long hints attach to everything from the old country. John Bright and Goldwin Smith are no longer the only exponents of the policy of colonial emancipation. Lowe tells the House of Commons that Canadians should not only be permitted but encouraged to prepare for annexation; and Lord Bury, who, as Secretary to Sir Edmund Head, acquired an intimate knowledge of the Province, advocates immediate steps in the direction of independence, the inevitable precursor of annexation. Those views are shared by many of the leading moneyed men of England. The Barings have been known for some time past to be anxious for annexation, and the grounds of their anxiety are easily discoverable by anybody acquainted with the extent and present condition of their investments in this province. They have enormous sums sunk here in one place and another, and the only hope of averting heavy losses lies in the change of provincial allegiance. At present these investments are not only unprofitable; but are altogether jeoparded, and they cannot be otherwise until Canada occupies its natural position as a member of the American Union.

Thus, then, despite the endeavors of influential journals to decry the movement, the papers of all shades of opinion unwittingly become instrumental in the diffusion of annexation ideas. The number of those who are ashamed of the unfairness and timidity that would keep out of sight—and, failing to hide, would misrepresent—the great question of the day, steadily increases. The *Times* of this city, a daily enjoying a large circulation, was the first to unfold the banner of independence. The *Gait Reporter*, which has for many years been well sustained by the finest farming district in Canada, next hoisted the standard of annexation. The London *Free Press*, the only live daily west of Hamilton, though fighting shy of annexation, never loses a chance of exhibiting to its readers the depressed state of provincial affairs the hopelessness of defense, and the expediences of seeking independence, jointly guaranteed by England and the United States. Some of the admissions of this journal, conducted as it is with much tact and success are worthy of being reproduced as confirmatory of the view which I am striving to convey to you and your readers. "That there is a class in Canada, and a pretty extensive class too, who are in favor of annexation," says the *Free Press*, "there is no doubt. These are to be found mostly among the mercantile community," a fact which anybody may verify by a little free talk with the merchants and storekeepers of Western Canada. Of the agricultural, the *Free Press* says: "The farming community, who enjoy practically all the benefits which annexation is held as being able to confer by means of the Reciprocity Treaty—without being subject to any of its drawbacks in the shape of taxation, are far from ripe for such a change. That sit exactly. The farmers will be content to go on as they are provided the benefits of the Reciprocity Treaty be continued. But take away the duty, deprive the farmers of the gains which admission to the American market secures—close against them the only outlet for the major part of the produce of the farm—and from that instant they will be as intent upon securing annexation as the merchants, storekeepers and mechanics already are."

Another periodical, which is doing excellent service is the *Trade Review* of Montreal—an influential weekly professedly eschewing politics, but one which quietly and effectively demonstrates the absurdity of the talk about loyalty, the ruinousness of the present finances, and the supreme importance of maintaining close commercial relations with the United States, be the political sacrifice what it may.

Stray publications of another character begin to find their way into circulation. "A Few Thoughts upon a North American Nationality," is one of these. A puny affair, having a thing in the way of talent or style to recommend it, but noticeable as a sign of the importance with which thoughtful men regard the alarming silence and misrepresentation of the press upon the question. Just now, perhaps the fact really most forcible against annexation is the great amount of service may be rendered to the annexation movement, which should be discussed irrespective of the partisan considerations which newspapers as a body are bound to consider. With the political parties as such, the annexationists want nothing to do. They expect no aid from them, and ought not to. In order with party to be successful must address itself to the calm judgment of the people. Here, I say, the most valuable form of the public opinion pertaining to annexation is the subject matter of a circular, secured with the greatest labor and struggling against the question intelligently and unprejudiced manner. Circulars of this sort are needed in order to bring the opposite sections of the country in contact with each other, and thus to remove the ignorance and the unreasonable prejudices which opponents of annexation respectively exposed and fanned away. In Upper Canada an active judicious committee of vigilance might do much to enlighten those who know nothing of the real economy of the States while in Lower Canada the more ignorant are told that annexation would embrace the overthrow of the religious institutions and the imposition of an authority more obnoxious to their faith and customs than that which now exists. These are samples of the misrepresentations which a little organized effort would speedily remove.

Not that any outside effort is deserved or desirable. The movement for annexation has originated within the Province under the pressure of circumstances which leaves where exists opposition, and it must be permitted to go on as a spontaneous movement, without interference from any side of the border. Its opponents are not a little upon the absence of organization, and the junction of rival party leaders in the present Government. They do not seem to be aware that the influence of the old party leaders has been on the wane ever since the formation of the existing coalition, and that whenever the proper time arrives the people will take hold of this question and deal with it, whether the old politicians be favorable or not.

But though we want no active help from the United States, we have a right to ask that annexation shall not be rendered to the advancement of annexation. We can fight our own battle without fear of the result, provided only that nothing be done against us by the authorities at Washington. It is in the power of Congress to hasten unnecessarily or to postpone indefinitely Reciprocity in the latter with which you may produce either of these results. Renew the treaty and this Province will continue separate, for its people will reap the benefits of union without contributing a dollar to its cost. On the other hand, refuse to renew the treaty, or couple it with conditions in respect to manufactured goods which colonists cannot acquiesce, and neither the Government of England nor the Government of Canada will be able long to resist the annexation movement.

This view of the question is one which the American delegates to the Detroit Convention may be properly requested to remember. I take it that those of them who are favorable to reciprocity are not favorable to annexation. On the contrary, they who oppose reciprocity on commercial grounds, belong to a class who have much to gain from annexation which would open to them a market for their manufactured goods, now practically excluded. To both we say, leave us alone. Let the decision of Congress remain, that it may yield fruit in due season. Let the one-sided treaty come to an end, that an alliance of another portion may be entered into, securing more extended commercial intercourse, and binding together the fortunes of the two countries with bonds not to be broken.

VIEWS OF AN OBSERVER.—A Pennsylvania Democrat, who has been spending six weeks at the South, writes from Alabama to the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) as follows:

MOBILE (Ala.), June 21, 1865.

I have come down to this part of the country with the intention of casting my lot with it for the future, and feel impelled to send you a line to tell of my impressions of the people. I have been for some six weeks in daily contact with Southern people of all political shades, and though I am a poor talker, I am a good listener, and not a very bad hand at forming conclusions from a great deal of hearing. I came to the Gulf States full of very fine theories about the necessities of educating the negro before we could extend to him the privilege of suffrage. He was ignorant, he was bigoted, he was prejudiced; he could not be trusted with the privilege of a voter until he had attained a certain standard of education. Well, sir, I was never further away from the truth in my life. I have listened by the hour to the familiar, social, unrestrained talk of Southern people; and I have been sorry to conclude, from all I have heard, that the damnable heresy of the State Rights doctrine, upon which, with imagined evils threatened to the institution of slavery, they based their acts of secession and rebellion, is as deeply roo ed in their convictions as it ever was. They have failed to establish the success of their principles at the bayonet's point and the cannon's mouth, but those principles lie as near the hearts of the great mass of them as ever, and true loyalty to the Government, as constituting a principle with the mass of the people at the North, is entirely foreign to the breasts of the masses in the South. The same hostility that was openly displayed in arms exists secretly in the breasts of the Southern people, and is ready at any time to exert itself, no longer in overt acts, but in every possible pacific way, to thwart the unity and progress of the republic. On the other hand, the negro has but one principle and one affection. His principle is devotion to the Union; his affection heart-whole for the cause that has restored him to manhood. No doubts of the justice of the cause cross his mind. No cloud of casuistry rising obscure his vision. His instincts alone point out to him the path he is to tread as a free man, and point it out to him unerringly. Who is safe to trust with the ballot of a freedman as he is? Can demagogues lead him astray with arts and sophistries? I trow not. He may not know as much of book learning as his paler skinned brother, but he is less likely to be deceived in what pertains to the advancement of all members of the human family, himself included. And if you could see, as I have seen, the colored people of those Southern cities sitting at their door steps in the moonlight on hot evenings, conversing each other to spell and to count, regardless of the comments of those who passed by, you would not be slow in coming to the belief that even the supposed amount of education necessary to enable them to vote intelligently will not be long wanting. In for one, contrary to all my previous expectations, am fully convinced that the only safety for the south is in the extension of free suffrage to the people of all colors, and I mean to throw myself into the advocacy of this cause with all my energy. For better in the interest that teaches loyalty to the Union than the false education that makes State Rights traitors. Shall we trust the future of our country to the instinct that invariably leads to the right or to the educated sophistry that invariably leads to the wrong? I know which. There is nothing more hateful to the ordinary Southern man than well conducted blacks, and I know of nothing more likely to be useful than a number of well conducted blacks who should be scattered all over the Province. The industrial and commercial aspects of the question might be dealt with by the Government of the day, but the social and political aspects I am willing to leave entirely to the people themselves, and I know of nothing which opponents of annexation would more surely expose and forever put